NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.
Your correspondent "West End" is in error with regard to the first formation of the Cabinet. Mr. Hunter was never offered the State Department. He was offered the Treasury. He returned here and consulted with his friends stating that Grand Place had intimated his friends, stating that General Pierce had intimated his desire to have Gereral Dix in the State Department if he, (Hunter,) accepted the Treasury. This was the reason, principally, of his declension. At one time General Pierce thought of Cobb, of Georgia, for a Cabinet, appointment; and Soulé and De Leon boasted afterwards that it was their management which defeated Cobb and brought Jefferson Davis into the War Department. As a correct history of the past these facts are interesting.

ASMODEUS.

THE UNION AND ITS EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13-9 P. M The Union, for the first time since the election, te-day devotes an article to New York politics. It counsels moderation and forbearance. This comes with a good grace from a paper which has been notorious for its blackguardism of such men as Dickinson, Bronson, Chas. O'Conor, and other national democrats, merely because they preferred principles to spoils. The statement that Mr. Nicholson, editor of the Union, had publicly abused eneral Pierce last summer, excites a good deal of interes here, and it is to be hoped Mr. Nicholson will either purge himself of the charge, or let the public know what has

WASHINGTON, Nev. 13, 1853. nments on the result of the New York election. It thinks it should teach the democracy a lesson, and indulges the hope that wiser counsels may hereafter pre-vail in its ranks. It also says—"We have neither regret two tickets supported by the democrats. As far as prent indications point to the result, we suppose that the two tickets received about an equal number of votes. We lock with much more concern to the best means for avoiding so disastrous a defeat in future."

Bosron, Nov. 13, 1853.

The America's mails were forwarded this evening, in

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 1853

An Irishman to day, in a fit of passion, threw a poker t his wife, when it glanced aside, hitting his child, and dlling it instantly.

The New Orleans papers of Sunday last have been re

From New Orleans. VESSEL PUT BACK IN DISTRESS, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1853. The back Crisis, of Baltimore, from Chagres, bound to he Chincha Islands, has arrived at the Southwest Pass n distress—the mate being dead, and the captain and all he crew sick with the Chagres fever. The weather here is mild, and the city quite healthy.

From Philadelphia.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN-THREE MEN DROWNED. PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1853. James Hazel, the engineman who was injured last Sunay during a race between two engines, died this morning t the hospital.

edition, was upset last evening near Newcastle, on the elaware, and three of the party were drowned, vis .:illiam Fisher, of New York; William L. Ellsworth, for-erly of New York, whose parents reside in Hartford, ad Mr. Bardotte. None of the bodies have been re-

Markets.

New Obleans, Nov. 11, 1853.

The Franklin's news was received last night. Cotton day is active the sales already amounting to 4,000 lies. Middling is quoted at 8%c. Flour—Dealers are king \$7 per barrel Rio Collee—Sales of the week ,000 bags, at prices ranging from 9%c. to 10%c. for old, do 11c. tor new crop. Stock at this port, 63,000 bags. ess Pork is quoted at \$15.25.

The total rales of cotton yesterday amounted to 5,000 les. Prices are unchanged. The sales of the week were ,000 bales. The stock at this port consists of 137,000 les. The decreased receipts at all the southern ports of 191,000. Sterling exchange has declined to 9c. 4391.6—outside rates.

Europe.

UNTRYMEN AND EXILED BRETHREN:

Advices from Europe inform us that the ambition d rapacity of the Czar, which for centuries has ight with ruthless hand to repress the developeent of freedom among nations, have at length and an obstacle in the firm attitude of Furkey, and war is unavoidable. Perhaps already blood has ned the battlefield.

ainst the Russian knout, and to restrain the spread Russian domination, should alone suffice to call us arms in favor of Turkey; because that Russia, ch with its murderous hand sought to annihilate nich with its murderous hand sought to annihilate r national existence and the independence of Hunry, and threw its bloody sword into the scale dury our streggle with the house of Hapsburg—that sais is now opposed to Turkey, which in our adreity and affliction hospitably gave us an asylum ainst the myrmidoms of tyranny. Hatred of Russis the one hand, and gratitude to Turkey on the ser, should decide us to take part with the latter the appreaching contest.

Yet, brethren, this is not the only consideration which we should be determined. Hope, rather in hate or gratitude, should decide us—the hope to this war may lead to our country's independent and freedom!

ar once declared, who can foresee its influence he fate of nations? Such an opportunity for the ration of our country should not be neglected, use it may not recur, in tens of years, nay, per-

ration of our country should not be neglected, ause it may not recur, in tens of years, nay, pers not in centuries.

Then Governor Louis Kossuth so eloquently uched the crusade of liberty in this quarter of world, he promised never to cease his efforts till and, with avenging hand, struck down the united ht of Russia and of Austria, and till he had that the last decisive battle for popular liberty. The fulfilment of these promises the Turkwar affords a propitious opportunity. It is conviction that the time has come when we all offer the allegiance of our arms to Turkey, ther Gov. Kossuth must soon invite us to follow to the field under the flag of Hungary. For character and antecedents of Gov. Kossuth warus in expecting that at any moment we may five from him this appeal, which we should antiby previous preparation. Wherefore, we call nour fellow-countrymen, and on all who are ded to our cause, but especially on those who dwith him Turkish hospitality, to send their tess, post paid, to the undersigned, at No. 41 Lisard street, New York, so as to make preparatory sures for going to Europe.

Struction to our common enemy! Freedom's slpgs on our country, and all the European mas how enslaved!

Charles Kornis.

Charles Kornis.

gs on our country, and all the European no low enslaved! Charles Kornis. York, Nev. 7, 1853. Louis Forok.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1853. The French Mission-The Best yet to Come-Action of Messrs. Forney, Sanders, and Corry-The Union and the British Minister-The Sentinel, Jerry Brown and George Law and his Steamships-Treasury Surplus for Cuba and Mexico-New York Election-The Cabinet and Congress. I am informed that there are certain blanks yet to

be filled up in the history of the French mission The facts are mysteries to me-they are perhaps beyond my reach; but I am told, however much they may surprise Mr. Bennett, they will be perfectly satisfactory to him in confirming to the public the unquestionable fact of his absolute ignorance of the le business. As far as Mr. Sanders or Col. Forney may have spoken to Gen. Pierce or any of the Cabinet in favor of Mr. Bennett for a European mission, during the past summer, it may reasonably be accounted for. The HERALD had recommended San ders, and that recommendation I presume had its influence in the matter of that London Consulate-Worse appointments have been made. Forney, before the Syracuse Democratic Convention, had made the incipient arrangements with Paul R. George and others for the establishment of a harmonizing at ministration organ in New York, and the men contemplating this enterprise (capital \$80,000) were no doubt desirous of conciliating the HERALD. There are reasons for everything. I think, however, the time has come when Forney, and all others charged with any agency in behalf of Mr. Bennett, should explain it to the end of a full and fair understanding of

When the facts are all known it may perhaps appear that a member of Congress or two, fully in the political and personal confidence of General Pierce, had something to do with the recommendation of Mr. Bennett, in a confidential way, for a foreign mission. There is nothing surprising in that.

tion of Mr. Bennett, in a confidential way, for a foreign mission. There is nothing surprising in that. The only difficulties in the matter are, why the appointment was not made—why the matter was kept so quiet till the Herallo Mad taken up the Bronson side of the New York rebellion; and who then instigated the charge that the editor of the Herallo was a disappointed applicant for the French mission. An inquiry upon these points would probably result in showing that the parties which operated against the inclinations of Gen. Pierce from the beginning were the identical parties who are responsible for the fiction concerning Mr. Bennett and the mission to France. I have reason to believe that General Pierce has never entertained any other than a desire to prove his grateful recollections of Mr. Bennett in conlection with the Presidential campaign.

I am not aware that Mr. Corry, of Ohio, made any fuss at the White House concerning the Herallo or the claims of Mr. Bennett upon the administration. His inclinations were certainly good. But, if I am not mistaken, he was himself a candidate for Constantinople. He had travelled all over Europe; he had lived there long enough to learn something of European languages and European politics. He was a fast man—very fast—an ultra republican—dead against Austria and Russia, and strong for intervention. But Marcy was too much for him, and he retired. He was here a good while, and once or twice. I think, in company with Sanders, he dined with the President. Perhaps on those occasions he may have said something for the Herallo. But he finally left for the West, for the East was not for him. Tals is, perhaps, to be regretted, for, at Constantinople, in the event of a general war, he would have opened up a fine field of employment for Mr. Dobbin and the navy in the Mediterranean.

The Union continues its diatribes against the British Minister continues indignant; he has repeated his protestations against this business to the Premier; but as far as can be ascertained, the Premier h

upon the Cuba question in view of the printing of Congress.

Hon. William J. Brown, of Indiana, it appears, has publicly charged, on the other hand, that George Law furnishes the sinews of war to the Sentine! If such were the fact, the only reasonable motive of Law is to fertify himself upon the question of steamship mail appropriations, against which war will be declared in the coming Congress, and it may, perhaps, be foreshadowed in the President's message. But the Sentine! pleads not guilty, and Law is a cent-per-cent man in his fiscal operations.

One thing I apprehend is pretty sure to happen—the reduction of the steamship appropriations, if not the absolute cancelling of most of the existing contracts. We have some thirty odd millions surplus in the freasury; but we shall require it to meet the ne-maticities of Mr. Soule in Spain and of Gen. Gads-

the freasury; but we shall require it to meet the ne-gotiations of Mr. Soule in Spain and of Gen. Gads-den in Mexico. The acquisition of the Mesilla valley and a strip of the open country west of it to the Guif of California is inevitable—by peaceable means if pos-sible, by force if we must. And the affairs of Europe are just in that shape to favor the policy of annexa-tion.

are just in that shape to favor the policy of annexation.

It is supposed among certain parties here at the West End that should the hards, or national democrats, exhibit an aggregate majority over the Van Buren party in the late New York election, that Guthrie and Davis will resign, and especially should the Mississippi election result in the triumph of Gen. Foote, which it is supposed is the case. One thing is quite certain, that the vote of the Dickinson wing has surprised all parties in Washington, and the impression that it will tell decisively in the organization of the House is very general.

The sagacity of the New York Herald in this dreadful squabble from the very beginning is now fully appreciated, even by Secretary Guthrie hi aself. The House will be organized upon the basis of the national branch of the democratic party, and it is quite possible that the Cabinet will bow to the action of the House.

West End, Washington, Nov. 12, 1853.

Trouble in the Wigwam—Visit of John Van Bu-

Trouble in the Wigwam-Visit of John Van Buren and Heman J. Redfield-Mr. Spence and the Saranac for Constantinople-The President and the Mormons and their Polygamy-Very Interesting-The Union on the Elections.

John Van Buren and Heman J. Redfield are here The election has been disastrous. The case is pressing. No time to be lost. It is important that the New York free soilers should know how the land lies here just now. The Bronson party have taken Guthric by surprise—they have surprised everybody here. There is a sort of panic in the Cabinet; and if John can make the President feel easy he will

here. There is a sort of panic in the Cabinet; and if John can make the President feel easy he will do wonders. No doubt he will hatch up a cock-and-bull story to show that no damage is done; but I suspect that the Prince will go back with a fica in his ear.

Mr. Dobbin, though unable to drum up a steamer to carry out Mr. Walker to China, has found one to take Mr. Spence, our new Minister to Constantino ple. The steamship Saranac, about the best specimen in the service, will set sail with him from Nor folk, whither he has gone to put himself and his household gods on board. The Saranac will be a valuable auxiliary for the time being, to our scanty naval force at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and she has been detailed there partly on that account. We trust that Mr. Dobbin will make such an expose of the miserable steamship failures of the Navy Department for the last ten years, and the extravagant millions that have been wasted upon them, as will lead to some substantial reforms by Congress. It will be impossible to add even the half dozen steamers to the service contemplated by Mr. Dobbin, unless some radical reductions are made in the cost of building them. Eight hundred thousand dollars for such an abortion as the Alleahany is a fair sample of the expenses of steamship building, upon the experimental notions of our Naval Bureau of Construction. Mr. Dobbin promises to undertake a reform in this business, and we shall soon know how and to what extent.

The President, it is understood, will recommend only, in a general way, that imperium in imperio, the kingdom of the Mornons, to the attention of Congress. Brigiam Young, Governor and Captain General of the United States Territory of Utah, appointed by President Fillmore, and rappointed by President Fillmore, and such a such the daughters of the best looking and youngest of the daughters of the saints. He has several omaibus loads of children—

and very few of them, capable of affording the luxniry, have less than two. The community flourishes—they have made the desert to blossom like the rose; and yet their whole politico-religious system of the Mossic and Mormos combinations is utterly at war with the constitution and institutions of the United States, with the moralities of civilized society, and is an enigma and a stigma upon our "model republic." Orson Pratt, a missionary from the Great Salt Lake, has spent most of the past summer here, in the publication of tracts explaining and vindicating Mormon polygamy as a Bible institution; and having closed up his chapter with a series of instructions how to manage a Mormon harem, has gone to New York to enlighten the heathen in that quarter of the vineyard. Mr. Bernhisel, the Mormon delegate in the House of Representatives, a nice old gentleman, positively denied at the last Congress that polygamy was a practical business at the Salt Lake City. Official topographical explorations, however, have since established its existence as the living fundamental law of the saints, in full blast. Their apostles admit it; and Orson Pratt, in a series of tracts, published here in Washington, has, we repeat, defended it as an institution resting upon "a higher law" than the laws of this Union.

We can blink the nuisance, then, no longer. There it is. And if the President neglects specifically to invoke the attention of Congress to the subject, there will be found a member or two in the House that will sift the matter to the bottom. The New York Tribune thinks that Young and his colony of Saxon Turks should be let alone. There is a spice of socialism in the Mormon phalanx, which, though in direct hostility to "woman's rights," appears to please the Fourierite philosophers amazingly.

However, we shall have a lively discussion of this business during the coming session, whether the President shall recommend it or not. The Christian people of the United States, and even the Jews, demand that he should, at least, explain w

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1853. Highly Important Concerning Central America-

Discovery of Coal Mines-Organization of an American Company for Working Them. I am informed, upon highly respectable au-thority, that very valuable mines of bituminous coal have been discovered in the dominions of the Mosquito King—that equally rich mines have been discovered on the Pacific side in the same latitudes—that an American gentleman residing at Greytown has secured a grant of land from the Mosquito King and the State of Nicaragua some fifty miles wide, and running a hundred and fifty miles into the interior, embracing the said coal mines, and that he has entered into an arrangement

mines, and that he has entered into au arrangement with a company in New York for the settlement of this tract by Americans, with a view to the working of the mines, for supplying the California and Gulf steamers with coal.

I am further advised that a member of this American company, who holds a distinguished position in our government, has consulted Mr. Crampton in reference to the settlement proposed, which it is designed to extend to the mines on the Pacific side, and that he in behalf of the British government, has signified that the work may go on—that the British government can have no objections to the proposed American colony—that England does not desire the permanent occupation nor the protectorate of the Mosquito coast, but is willing to relinquish it to American enterprise, provided such relinquishment is not attempted to be gained under the Munroe doctrine. In other words, England is willing to relinquish the Mosquito coast to Yankee enterprise, for the sake of the supplies of coals which are promised, if the thing is undertaken in a friendly way.

I am assured that there is no mistake concerning this business—none in relation to the said coal mines—that they are rich, and that they have been sufficiently explored to justify the organization of a company with a capital to begin with of a million of money. If this should turn out to be the case, it will give a tremend us impetus to the inter-opeanic enterprises across all the isthmus passages of Central America and Mexico.

Carbon.

Carbon.

City Intelligence.

More as to which is the First devised School in America.

—Upon this subject, a short time since we published a notice from the Henry street Synagogue, stating that their congregation had established the first Jevish edu cational institution in the United State, and that the Bh ai Jeshurun Institution, of Greene street, had no right to slaim priority in laying the corner stone. In answer to this, we received in substance, on behalf of the Greene street school, the following statement:—Donations for the Bhalf Jeshurun school were subscribed as early as Sestember, 1862. The school was opened in the basement of the Greene street Synagogue, on the 2d of January last, and has been in operation ever since. On the 13th of June last, it was resolved to rear a building for this school only. Owing to delays in clearing ground, &c., the corner stone was not laid till the 8th of October last, as reported. Attendant upon such ceremonies were 180 pupils and six teachers of the Greene street school. So much for the Bhai Jeshurun. The statement says:

"Now, for the school that is to be in Henry street—as yet it has no existence." It has not one pupil nor one teacher. It was brought into life only by the example of the Brai Jeshurun, ard instead of building a rubstantial school, they have only built some rooms in the yard of their Synagogue, which is to be a school when fisiahed; and of this building the corner stone was laid on the 8th friends to decic a mong themselves, the question who is ahead—Greene street or Heary street.

The Storm of Yestermax—The Fall of a Tree in the Park.—A violent hurricane swept our city yesterlay.

friends to decice among themselves, the question who is ahead—Greene street or Heary street.

The Storm of Yesterdar—The Fall of a Tree in the Park.—A violent hurricane awept our city yesterday morning, tearing sign boards from their places, and up heaving trees from their roots—aweings were torn into strips, and everything exposed was compelled to test its strength with the furious blast. A large sign board on the upper story of the building occupied by Smith & Knapp, 264 Broadway, was wrenched from its fastenings, and dashed into the gutter with a fury that broke it into splinters. One of the venerable trees of the Park, standing on the Broadway side, opposite Wawen a steet, fell before the sweeping blast and yesterday lay resting upon the iron railing of the Park, with its limbs on the Broadway side. It was, notwith-tanding the drizzling sky, visited by great numbers yesterday, who had walked beneath its ancestral shade, and who now looked with compassion upon the wreck. Time had been working for this act, as was shown by the rotten trank and spongy-like appearance of its heart. It had performed its work of ornamenting our Park for many years, and has now gone the way of all the earth.

The LATE ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILEDAD.—An eye witness of the late accident on the Hudson River Railroad, near Syring street, by which a horse was killed and a man somewhat injured, says that he was is the second car behind at the time it occurred, and expresses the opinion that both drivers were to blame—the driver of the cart in keeping on the track, and the driver of the cars by not slackening his pace. Many of these accident, he adds, would the avoided if the cars were drives with two bells instead of ore as the noise cannot often be heard in time for foot passengers and carts to get out of the way.

heard in time for foot passengers and oarts to get out of the way.

BUGLARY AND ATTEMPTED LARGENY.—Between 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, the 11th inst., the apartments occupied by Wm. McLean, 44 Delancy street, were opened by mean of a key, and two boxes therein forcibly broken open—one of which contained money on different occa-sions. Fortunately Mrs. McLean had taken her money before going out and although clothing and other valuable articles were exposed, nothing, as yet, has been missed; the thief or thieves not succeeding in their felo-nious attempt; and strange to say, they were not even seen, although several other families reside in the same building.

building.

LECURE —We understand that Professor Rainey is to deliver the introductory lecture of the cenrse before the Mechanics Institute of this city, on Tuesday evening next. The institute have filed their corps from many of the most eminent gentlemen of the country, and will present a brilliant winter course.

The Bay State in Arms —By advertisement, all "citizens of Boston now in New York" are requested to meet a Lovejoy a, (late Florence,) Hotel, corper of Walker street and Roodway, this evening. The object of the meeting is to get up a target excursion of Bostonians.

Stolin Professit Recountry. —Jewelry to the amount STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Jewelry to the amount of about \$400, which had been stolen from Wm. Myers, of No. 100 Church street, was recovered on Saturday even ing, in a house in Mercer street, by officer Johnson of the Eighth ward. The thief had been arrested on another charge prior to the discovery of the stolen property.

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—At St. John, on the 8th list, fears were entertained that the river had been closed by the ice on the night previous, at Woodstock.

The Cathelic chapel at Pekemonche, in course of

Funeral Sermon on the Death of John S. Carman, by Dr. Vermilye.

It having been announced that Dr. Vermileye, of the North Dutch Church, in William street, would yesterday afternoon preach the funeral sermon of John S. Carman, who was recently killed at the great fire on the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, a large audience—the friends of the lamented deadassembled, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather. The majority of the audience were members of the fire department, to which class the sermon was par ticularly pertinent. The reverend preacher took for his text the 11th chapter of John, 25th verse :-"Jesus said unto her, I am the resusrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were deadyet shall he live" The preacher spoke of the perils and dangers

which beset a fireman's life, and of the extreme necessity of each being prepared at all times to enter the shadow of death. He very impressively alluded to the honorable daring of our heroic firemen, and of their self-sacrifices for the public good. Regardless of self, and with no object in view but the safety of life and property, he rushed in amid erackling timbers and hissing flame, and too often fell a victim to his own generous impulses. In view of all this, he thought it particularly appropriate to call the attention of this class to the teachings and premises of the gospel. All should nurturs and cultivate a faith in the promises of Jesus Christ. It must be strong and engrossing, and subject to no other feeling. This is the faith of Jesus Christ. This is the faith that every Christian must possess, or he is none of his. This is the faith which the men of old possessed who walked with God. He has himself promised: "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet he live shall." What a glorious hone the gospel here places before us! and with this faith in Christ, with the knowledge that we shall the again, death cannot reach us, and it cannot be feared. Death to such a one is a boon to be desired. He may appear to enter a dark passage, which for a moment hides him from our view; but from it he emerges at last into immortal paradise. How many have died for namy a noble cause, to whose friends this faith has been the only solace! They have died on unknown plams; their blood has moistened foreign soil; but though dead, they yet live—their names are bright in heaven. In the care of such a man, death it deserves not to be called. Though they are lost from our view, is not that they do not live, any more than a friend who has departed on a long journey is not in the world, and we shall not see him again. Thirdly, our faith grows upon our belief. Who disbelieves the fact that we are to arise to immortality? The Former of all things which we behold, has he not in deed united our souls with immortality? Who shall assert that God will not raise the dead? When we shall not see him again?—that he is gone, has been lost in endless night? Away, unbelievers, with such lidess. In mercy to poor mortality, in mercy to those who within this life of trouble, stay; leave to them their blessed Bible, and blessed hope of a better state in the resurrection of the dead, then are all the pretentions of our Saviour idle; then the operous and perilous duties of a fireman's life. He had but just contracted a marriage with the woman of his early affections, and about three weeks before his death he was presented with his first born child. His partner and himself were both looking forward to a brighter future, and both rejoiced in the hope of going down hand in hand into the vale of years. But while in the honorable discharge of his duties, he was anatched away by death. How impressing are the words, "In an hour when we think not, the Son of Man cometh!" There was no blemish on this young man's character, and a bright future was opening before him. His hopes, and the hopes of his young wife, and the expectations of his friends, have all been crushed. What heart is there that does not sincerely sympathise with this afflicted widow, and offer their condolence? May God help her in this hour of trial, and lighten this burden which has fallen upon her. And let us all take a lesson from this circumstance—let us remember that the same angulsh may be ours next, and let us solive that we may be prepared. I address these words to a class who will receive them as particularly pertinent. I speak to those who were friends of the departed, and who are daily beset with the same perils in the midst of which he died. The monument at Greenwood is rapidly filling up with the names of those who are carried to the grave in the same way that those were carried away, we cannot tell. Be ready, then; death never meets you but at the grave.

Ceremony of Installation. SERMON BY REV. DR. HUTTON.

shall be carried away, we cannot tell. Be ready, then; death never meets you but at the grave. Live in the faith of Jesus Christ, so that when death does come, you will be able to say, "I have waited for thy salvation, O, God."

The installation of Rev. Theedore Cuyler, as pastor of the Market street Reformed Dutch Church took place last evening, under the direction of the committee appointed by the South Classis of New York. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the church was crowded to

esting and impressive one.

The exercises were opened with singing by the choir, after which prayer was offered up. The installation sermen was then preached by Rev. Dr. Hutton, who took his text from Second Timothy, 4th chapter, 2d verce:doctrins." The fellowing is a brief synopsis of the Rev. gentleman's remarks:—There is no other way but that furnished by the Gospel by which we can obtain everlasting life. Is the Gospel may be found light for those who sit in darkness, and pardon for those who have transgressed God's holy law. In it may be found hepe for the dying, comfort for the sillicted—in one word, the true enjoyments of this earthly life, and the pure enjoyments of the life beyond the grave. The Gospel gives us God. With this Gospel we are rich beyond expression—without it, we are poor, miserable, undone. To point the way to Eternal life is the true province of a minister of Chight. If the minister of the Gospel can per unde a sinner to desert the world and fly to the only refuge, he confers upon him the screatest possible good, making him rich beyond expression, and at the same time falfils his own holy mission. The first preacher of the Holy Word was the Lord Jesus Christ. He had a perfect understanding of his theme, for in him were gathered the treasures of wisdom and knowledge from the Godhead. He alone was able to present the Word in all its truth and purity. He could tell them of the way of life, for he himself was the way and the life. He could tell them of the how as the vay and the life. He could tell them of the yor of Heaven, for he had come from there; and of the mission was to save mankind from its horrors. His doctrines and life were in entire harmony. But now that he has departed, who are his appropriate successors? On whom shall the burden fall? Where is the Kilchs who is competent to assume his mantle. Who has been employed for the preaching of his Word? Meu, sinful weak size. He has ceclared that all things shouli work together for his power and glory, and he wishes to reserve that for him self. It has pleased Him to depute his authority to earthen vessels, who have nothing in themselves but what they derive from him. Ministers of the Gospel are but earthen vessels, as to their powers of convincing, as to their ability doctrine." The following is a brief synopsis of the Rev. gentleman's remarks :- There is no other way but that

chosen instruments for the spread of His Wo, d, he must employ them as they are. The bearers of the good tidings should recourse all world y ambition, and a di confidence in their own merits, relying solely upon the merits of their Saviour. They should to nothink for their own glory, keeping always in mind that the hour of success should be ascribed to God alone. For this great purpose were the Aportes selected. They was men, ignorant common artisans and dehermen—nothing without the overniling spirit of the Father. Without eloquence and without art, despised and persecuted by all, these earthen vessels triumphed, in the name of God, over the whole earth. Great and small, learned and ignorant, all came under their influence, and whole provinces presented themselves at the feet of Christ, and were brought into obedience to his religion. So it was with the Reformers. The poor monk Lather was the chosen instrument in the hands of God for the reformation of a corrupt church. Wherever the truth may be preached, and by whomseever it may be advanced, however ignorant he may be, it should be received with all becoming respect. The minister has a right to demand the attention of his congregation, if he speak the Gospel, whatever may be the manner of his delivery. If the hearer is to be converted, the praise is due, not to the preacher, but to God alone. However elegant may be his language, and persuasive his cloquence, the success of his ministry will be found only at the foot of the cross.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the charge was delivered by Rev. Mr. Macaulay, after which followed the ceremony of the imposition of hands, and the pastor was declared duly installed. The large congregation then dispersed, after the usual exercises.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES IN THE SPRING STREET PRES

assembled last evening to witness the ordination of Messrs. H. W. Pierson and H. P. Herrick, before the departure H. W. Pierson and H. P. Herrick, before the ceparture of the latter for the Gaboon mission in West Africa. The ceremonies being of an unusually interesting character, they were attended by a large number of the congregation. Services were commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. Campbell, pastor of the Church; after which the choir sang the hymn 337, commencing with the words "Standup, my soul, shake off thy fears." At the conclusion of this, Rev. George A. Thatcher delivered a sermon, taking

up, my soul, shake off thy fears." At the conclusion of this, Rev. George A. Thatcher delivered a sermon, taking his text from the Book of Judges, 5th chapter, and 23d verse, as follows:—"Curse ye Meroz, (said the angel of the Lord.) curre ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof because they come not to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

The reverend gentleman commenced by instituting a comparison between the circumstances which his text described, and the war which truth is always waging against error. Our first inquiry, said he relates to the nature of the contest God is carrying on in the world. We must first censider that the end God has in view is two fold—the eternal salvation of man and the stablishment of a kingdom of holiness and truth Our race, he continued has been ruined by sin, inquity and error, which have held almost universal dominion over the world, and have built up a kingdom for the Frince of Darkness, in bold delance of the authority of heaven. For wise but inscrutable reasons God ha allowed this to exist, but is meanwhile preparing for his enemies a more terrible destruction. At the beginning of human apostacy God commenced a system of operations for the purpose of effecting the everlasting redemption of as many as possible of manidad. He could not surrender this vast fabric of intelligent beings to error and eternal punishment; for this reason he has set at work cer aln infinences whose tendency is to counteract the power of wickedness, and has issued his mandate to the children of man to unite with him is the overthrow of the kingdom of Satan. He has asserted to the children of man to unite with him is the contest which he is carrying on its a spirital contest for the ascerdancy of the right and the salvation of man, the weapons which he uses are not carnal, but those of truth. There are, however, differences in the Church and in the world, but those only for the market of mid with mind, of heart with heaver, and your spears into pruning hooks, for the holidren of God have been guitty

this part of his subject, and concluded by exhorting his hearers to lend their aid and influence on the side of truth, in the contest between it and error.

When he resumed his seat, the pastor of the church came forward, and calling upon Messrs. Flercon and Herrick by name, informed them that they would now be ordained. These gentlemen then approached the sanctuary and kneit down before the Rev. Mr. Campbell, who performed the esremmy of ordination. The reverend gentleman asked the following quastions:—

Do you believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the word of God—the only infallible rule of faith and practice?

Do you sincorely receive and adopt the confession of faith of this church, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures?

Do you approve of the government and discipline of the Presb, torian Church in these United States?

Do you premise subjection to your brethren in the Lord?

Have you been induced, as far as you know your own heart, to seek the office of the holy ministry from love to God, and a sincere desire to promote his giory in the toopel of his Son?

Do you promise to be realous and fathful in maintaining the truths of the Gospel, and the purity and peace of the church, whatever persecution or epposition may arise unto you on that account?

Do you remaise to be feature and dilicent in the exercise of all private amperent duties, which become you as a Christian and minter of the Gospel, as well as in all relative duties and the profession of the Gospel, as well as in all relative and walking with exemplary piety before the flock over which God thall make you overseer?

To these questions each of the candidates replied, "I do."

The presiding minister then holding his hands over

God thall make you overseer?

To these questions each of the candidates replied,
"I do."

The presiding minister then holding his hands over
them in a solemn manner, made a prayer appropriate to
the occasion. This concluded the ceremeny of ordination. A charge was then made to the newly ordained
candidates by the Rev. G. W. Wool, Secretary of the
A. B. C. F. M., explaining the nature of the duties which
they would have to perform, and the great responsibilities
which rested upon them. The right hand of fellowship
was extended to them afterwards by Dr. Anderson, and
ther secretary of the same seciety, after which the choir
sang the 509th kymn. This closed the ceremonies, and
the corgregation then dispersed.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States stemm frigate Saranac, Captain J. C. Long, made her trial trip on Wednesday. She left her moorings at 12 o'clock, in a most beautid and majestic manner, and glided down the bay for the purpose of trying her machiney, which worked well in every particular, having been thoroughly and carefully repaired, in view of her trip to the Ottoman empire. After reaching the light boat off Fort Monnes, she returned in the same manner as she bad left, and arrived at the anchorage off the Hospital at 4 o'clock, having been absent only four hours, and accomplished thirty six miles. At least one hour of that time was lost in fogs and running alow. The Saranac is one of the finest looking vessels in the world. She has an excellent set of officers and an orderly crew, which, together with her performances in the sailing line, lead us to expect to hear wonders from her wherever she goes. Our navy may well be proud of her. The following is a list of her officers:—Captain—John C. Long Lieutenants—Edward M. Yard, Carter B. Poinces: Ler. Edward T. Nichols, Miles K. Warrington Purser—T. R. Ware: Surgeon—George Maulsby, Assistant do.—John Thornley: Acting Master—Richmond Auliek; Second Lieutenant of Mariner—Wm. Stokes Boyd; Passed Midshipmen—Joseph D. Daniels, Thos. C. Harris Thos. Young, Chas. E. Thorburn, W. McGannegle; Chief Engineer—Wm. P. Williamson, First Assistants do.—J. M. Hobby, T. Aiphonse Jackson; Third Assistants do.—J. W. Moore, Thomas Williamson, Chief Engineer—B. P. Allen; Carpenter—Matthew M. Dodd; Salimaker—John Joynes. Wm. P. Williamson, Chief Engineer, has preparatory orders to the Saranac, and will probably go out in that capacity. Hon. Cerroll Spence, our new Minister to Turkey, and fan ily, who have arrived here, will empach for Constantinople, in the Saranac, which vessel will probably sail to morrow.—Norfolk Bescon, Nov. 11.

At the October term of the Morgan county (Ky.) Circuit court, W. H. Brown was found guilty of the murder of Robert Wason, an Irish pedier, and was sentenced to be hung on the 9th day of December next. Brown received his sentence on the 25th ult. He appeared but little moved when his doom was pronounced.

Theatrical Intelligence. REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK—DRAMATIC MATTERS AT HOME AND ABBOAD. The only novelty presented at any of our theatres dur-

ing the past week is Mr. Bourcicault's "Love and Money," which was brought out beautifully at Wallack's theatre, has been played through the week, and is now an-nounced for the whole of this week. The uccess of this affair fully proves that our theatre-goers ar always ready 'o resard the perseverance and enterprise of managers.

The other theatres have all done a fine business, and the bili's presented have displayed taste and judgment on the

part of the managers.

At the Broadway thesire Mr. Anderson has played
'Richard III," Hercule, ("Civilization,") and Charles
("The k'ider Brother,") to full audiences. This evening
he will play "King Lear," which is announced to be brought out with new scenery and appointments. Mr. Conway is to play Fegar, and Madame Ponisi Cerdella; Miss Fauny Morant is to appear so the Fool. Mr. Anderson's engagement at the Froadway is soon to close. He will be succeeded by the Jagliah tragic actress, Miss J.

ahe is to appear this evening at the Bowery theatre, as Masgaret Elmore, in Mr. Lovell's play, "Love's Sacrifice." The Matthew Elmore of the evening is Mr. John R. Scott, who has been engaged to support Mrs. Hamblin. When Mrs. Shaw, this lady was perhaps the greatest faporite that ever trod the Bowery boards, and we suppose that her old admirers will muster in force to greet he this evening. Mr. William H. Hamblin has published a card announcing that he has sold his interest in the Bowery theatre, and now has no connection with its manager

At Niblo's Garden, Verdi's "Ernani" is to be given this evening, by Maretzek's troupe. Stellanone, Vietti, Marini, and Beneventano are included in the cast of the opera. Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète" is underlined as te be diately produced.

opaira," a neat little farce from the French, is to be played. There are but two characters in the piece, which are to be played by Mr. Jordan and Miss Robertson. The very attractive burletta of "Paris and London" is to be played. This theatre has been doing a great business for the past two or three weeks.

At Wallack's theatre, "Love and Money" and a popular

farce, are announced for this evening.

The drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" still keeps the stege at the National. On Thursday, when it was played. for the one hundredth time, there was an illumination and display of fireworks, with martial music. At the American Museum the houses have been

good. The drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the giraffes the bearded lady, and all the other curiosities, animate and inaumate, being given for twenty-five cents.

M He Gabrielle de la Mette, pianiste, announced as the

pupil of Mendelssohn, Litzt and Thalberg, gives her first oncert in New York, at Niblo's Saloon, on Thursday eve-The Amphitheatre, in the Bowery, is now occupied by a good equestrian company, and their performances are successful, pecuniarily speaking. Mr. Chiarini, with

his trained horse, is a popular feature in the entertain, that this evening "a young lady, an amateur rider, from Springfield, Mass.," will ride a match against the female

riders professionally employed in the establishment. The prize is a riding habit, etc., and the match promises to be an interesting one.

The original Christy Minstrels, at 472 Broadway, are the original Caristy Sinatres, at 4.2 Broadway, accompany well, and persons who desire to see and hear them comfortably should go early.

Some fun is expected at Woods' (444 Broadway) this evening. The concert a la Jullien, led by Wells, is got up.

in good style.

Buckley's Minstrels, at 539 Broadway, bring out a bur-

lerque scene from Bellini's "Norma," this evening. They do this sort of thing in very good style. Blitz, at Stuyvesant Institute, amuses a large audience every evening. His performances will be continued dur-

Perham's "great gift scheme" is to be decided e

Wednesday, 16th.

Julien gives a concert in Philadelphia, this evening.

The first concert of the Philadelphia Philharmonia took p'ace on Friday evening. Signora Manzini and Signor

Quinto were among the artists.

The Verieties theatre, New Orleans, opens on the 224
November. Mesars. Goodall, G. Holland, Lynne, Mrs. C.
Howard, and other talented people are engaged.

The theatre at Charleston, S. C., is opened, and stock

pleces are being p'ayed. We have printed a list of the

says:—
It was highly successful, and reflects great credit on
Miss Barenport, as well as the Howard Athenaeum, by the
manner in which it was presented. It created the greatest enthuriasm and engaged the most strict attention
of the large and fashionable audience, who gave her a
spontaneous call at the end of the fourth act and at the
close of the piece. It exceeds in interest any other play
Miss Davesport appears in, and her acting exceeds in
merit even her Adrience.

"Le Bijou Perdu ;" music by A. Adam, libretto by M. Leuven. A new cantatrice, Mme. Marie Cabel, has made her debut in it. She is a lady who, to an excellent soprane voice, rather thin in quality and highly fini hed execution, adds the rare qualifications of a sprightly and graceful actress. The time of the opera is that of Louis XV.—the scene, Versailles. The heroine of the opera, MI'e. Toinen, is a pretty flower girl, whose charms committed terrib'e havoc among the young gardeners of the vicinity—to one of whom, by name Pacome, she has given her heart and promised her hand. But, to the fulfilment of this promise, numerous obstacles arise; these obstacles supplying the incidents of the opera, which the author has worked up into an amusing imbroglio. We soon find that the conquests of the fair Toison have extended to the court, and that among her professed admirers is the Marquis d'Angennes, a well known roue of the day. His parsion, however, is merely assumed for the purpose of concealing a liason which exists between him and Mms. Cocquillard, the wife of a particular friend and fellow roue—ne imall part of the piquancy of the piece arising from this unlucky peculiarity in his peation being known to the audience; while poor M. Cocquillard is playing the libertine, and continually launching his opigrams against the race of maris mollicureur. D'Angennes becoming a little toc enterprising in his advances to Toinon receives a smart box on the ear from the fair hand of the flaurist, and this, taking place before a number of his noble friends, mortifies him so much that he makes a wager of a thousand lonis with Cocquillard, that he will bring her to sup with them the same night; and wins his apparently hopeless bet by a most unlooked for circumstance. It appears that among the other accomplishments of Toinons, she is popular among her neighbers for hes pretty voice. Flattered by their compliments, she privately wrices to the circetor of the Opera, soliciting him to give her achesing with a view to appearing on the stage. By one of those lucky accidents familiar to the Opera Comique, the answer of the manager falls into the hands of these lucky accidents familiar to the Opera coincide to promise the director she shall be conveyed to his Petite Maison. Here he receives her surrounded by Cocquillard and a host of other friends attired in the costume of the Olympian divinities, whom of couras, also believes, the dispers of the oners, and the prospe committed terrible havec among the young gardeners of

The Decatur Family.

Naw York, Nov. 12, 1853.

United States District Attorney's Owice, Nov. 11.

- Samuel Yeakon, master of the shie Lady Franklin, was atrested on a charge of having left Stephen Decatur, to-phew of Commodore Decatur, a seaman, in the port of hiverpool, contrary to the statute of the United States. The penalty is in the discretion of the Court—either imprisonment or a fine. Captain Yeaton was hold to ball in the sum of \$500.

JAMES GORDON BERNETT:—

DEAR SIR—Will you please state in your paper that the Stephen Decatur alluded to in the above notice is no relation to the late Compodore Decatur, as there are only three nephews of the name—Lt. Stephen Decatur, U.S. Navy, who is now blind, and lives in Boston, Mass.; It. J.P. Decatur, U.S. Navy, who is a stateched to the sloop-of-war Levant; and myself. By publishing this you will oblige jours, respectifully.

A. JACKSON DEVALUATION.